

# • New Ideas and Gadgets •

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⚙️ **CAR-WINDOW MUG-TRAY** helps eliminate spilling liquids in the car and frees hands for eating. To use, the plastic tray is clipped over any vertical car window raised about two and one-half inches. Provided with a rim one inch high, it holds the mug securely so it will not tip. The tray folds up compactly and can be stored in the glove compartment.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **SAFETY FUSE** glows when it blows. Finding the faulty fuse in darkness and replacing it is a simple operation. The purplish, fluorescent glow continues for 10 to 15 minutes. Available in standard sizes and in four different amperes, the fuses last as long as ordinary ones.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **RAIN GAUGE** for home use enables a person to measure rainfall from inside the house. Rain is caught in a weather-resistant receptacle installed above the peak of the house and passes down through a tube into a calibrated measuring vial visible through the window. All parts are transparent plastic and inconspicuous.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **ABSTRACT ART MACHINE** for all ages permits anyone to create abstract paintings on Christmas cards, paper plates, wall plaques and other decorative pieces. The ma-



chine, shown in the photograph, is a battery-powered revolving palette on which a few drops of color are dripped to produce fascinating abstract designs. The set includes four colors, art board, frames, spoons and machine.

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⚙️ **SUPER-FAST VACUUM OVEN** for laboratory and industry reaches a temperature of 316 degrees centigrade in 35 minutes and has a vacuum rating down to 50

microns. Heating elements protected with wire mesh are built around the entire inside wall of the vacuum chamber, making heat transfer direct and the oven more efficient.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **ROSE COLLARS** hold mulches in place over rosebush roots. Made of green, plastic-coated, heavy kraft board, the collars are clasped around the base of the plant, forming a protective enclosure in which to heap mulch. Drainage holes permit runoff of excess water.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **PRESSURE-SENSITIVE TAPE** is a polyurethane foam tape coated on both sides with adhesive that sticks with pressure only. The tape will hold various kinds of dispensers on smooth or rough walls. It is first applied to an object and the object and tape are then stuck to the surface. Strongly adhesive, the new tape will hold a pay telephone weighing 30 pounds to a wall.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962

⚙️ **CRIB BLANKET HOLDERS** keep the baby snug and warm in the crib but still allow free movement. Molded in one piece from tough plastic, each holder loops around a crib pole and clips to the blanket with a simple, garter-like fastener. The holders are suitable as fasteners for boat, car and furniture covers.

• Science News Letter, 82:64 July 28, 1962



## Nature Ramblings



### Trout

Photograph by E. P. HADDON • Text by WILLIAM E. SMALL

➤ TROUT and salmon are probably the best known and most popular fishes, at least with the ardent angler. The *Salmonidae* family has been transplanted from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere and from country to country.

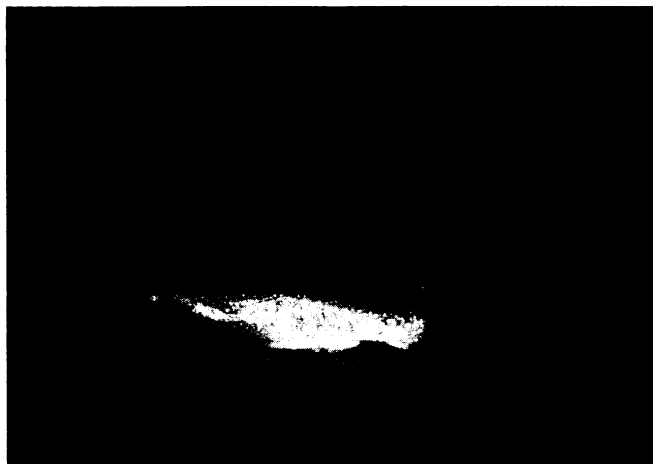
This gamy family contains fresh-water species and salt-water species. The latter group migrates from the ocean to fresh streams during spawning season. Record angling catches of trout range up to nearly 80 pounds.

Trout are generally pictured as loving cold, clear, swiftly-flowing streams. Species such as the lake trout are outstanding exceptions to this popular notion, however. It is the largest trout, with only one salmon species exceeding it in size. It survives exceedingly well in quiet lake waters, living as deep as 300 feet.

Although most trout prefer water temperatures below the 50- to 65-degree Fahrenheit range, some species thrive in waters as warm as 75 degrees; others make their homes in Arctic waters.

Trout are identified by the small, fleshy fin far down the back, opposite the anal fin. They are long, missile-shaped fishes, usually multi-colored and somewhat speckled, although coloration varies with locality and among fresh- and salt-water forms.

Spawning in most species occurs in the autumn or winter in streams and brooks throughout the world. The female digs a hole (called a redd) in the gravel bottom which deflects the water to



keeps the eggs from washing away.

As soon as the eggs are deposited the male covers them with milt or spermatozoa. The female pushes or throws gravel over the fertilized eggs, leaving them well-protected. They remain in the gravel from 40 to 70 days until they hatch.

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